REMARKS

Claim 1 has been amended and claim 5 has been canceled in the application. Claims 1-4 are presented for reconsideration and further examination in view of the following remarks.

In the outstanding Office Action claims 1-4 were rejected under 35 U.S.C.§ 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,450,129 to Matoba et al.; and claim 5 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,450,129 to Matoba et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,018,363 to Horii.

By this Response the prior art rejections are traversed and arguments in support thereof are provided.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102

The Examiner rejected claims 1-4 as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,450,129 to Matoba et al.

RESPONSE

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

The test for anticipation under section 102 is whether each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference. *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987); MPEP § 2131. The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989); MPEP §2131. The elements must also be arranged as required by the claim. *In re Bond*, 15 USPQ2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Applicants traverse the rejection because each and every element as set forth in the claims has not been established for the rejection.

Matoba et al. discloses an image processing apparatus for converting different television standard signals. In one embodiment, the invention converts a television scheme having a small number of pixels into a television scheme having a large number of pixels. This is accomplished by providing larger quantities of PAL horizontal and vertical pieces of information than those of NTSC horizontal and vertical pieces of information. See column 3, line 57 to column 4, line 9. A memory is provided for storing an output image signal from the image pickup device at a frequency corresponding to the first television scheme. See Abstract.

However, Matoba et al. fails to teach or suggest the features recited in amended claim 1, namely, a peripheral image pickup region that is a camera shake correction region provided for performing camera shake correction processing on the video signal, to achieve the novel and non-obvious advantages of the present invention.

Instead, Matoba et al. teaches using a peripheral image pickup region that is a Phase Alternating Line (PAL) region in order to obtain outputs of a plurality of television schemes. See column 1, lines 51-62. As is apparent from Figure 4, during a period of 525/H upon reception of the first vertical synchronizing signal, the NTSC data written in the memory 20 is read out. During the remaining period of 100/2 H, the interpolation data written in the interpolation memory 24 is read out to obtain one-field PAL data. See column 6, lines 35-52. In Figures 10(1)-10(4) write access of the memory 20' is performed during a scanning period of 525/H of the PAL 625/2 H. Write access of the memory 20 H is inhibited during the remaining 100/2 H scanning period. Therefore, Matoba et al. is merely concerned with converting different signals.

In contrast, in a third embodiment of the present invention, the memory is reduced further than in the second embodiment (7/3) to have a capacity corresponding to 5/3 times the reading

data amount under the normal image pickup mode. See page 10 of the specification, paragraph beginning on line 17. In the wide-angle image pickup apparatus of this embodiment, as shown in Fig. 7, the reading of the pixel data is started later by the period of 2/3 field than the vertical synchronous signal timing. See page 10 of the specification, paragraph beginning on line 31. If the reading of the pixel data D1 is started after the period of 4/3 field passes, the reading of the pixel data D1 corresponding to a screen is completed. Then, the pixel data D1 outputted are written into the third memory 6 at the same timing as this reading, and then the reading of the pixel data D1 (odd) is started at the timing of which the writing of the pixel data D1 is just completed. See page 11 of the specification, paragraph beginning on line 5.

Thus, a wide-angle pickup is enabled using the pixel signals of both the standard image pickup region and a peripheral image pickup region that is a camera shake correction region. See specification page 5, paragraph beginning on line 17.

Moreover, claims 2-4 are believed to be allowable by virtue of their dependence on claim 1.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Matoba et al. patent does not teach or suggest the above features of the presently claimed invention; and therefore respectfully submit that the claims as presently presented patentably define over Matoba et al. taken alone or in combination.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner rejected claim 5 as being unpatentable over Matoba et al. in view of Horii.

RESPONSE

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection is now deemed moot in view of the cancellation of claim 5.

CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing, Applicants submit that the application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes the application is not in condition for allowance, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner contact the undersigned attorney if it is believed that such contact will expedite the prosecution of the application.

Respectfully submitted,

NATH & ASSOCIATES PLLC

Date: July 8, 2004

Gary M. Nath
Registration No. 26,965
Marvin C. Berkowitz
Registration No. 47,421
Teresa M. Arroyo
Registration No. 50,015

NATH & ASSOCIATES PLLC
1030 Fifteenth Street, N.W.
Sixth Floor
Washington, DC 20005
Telephone: (202) 775-8383
Facsimile: (202) 775-8396